

CONGRESSMAN SHOTS TWO

BEHIND ALABAMA WOUNDS A NEGRO AND A WHITE MAN.

He Was on His Way to a Church to Deliver
a Temperance Lecture and Remon-
strated With a Drunken Negro—Says
Negro Was About to Pull a Weapon.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—James Thomas Heflin, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Alabama district, an ardent temperance advocate, a negro hater and a gun toter, stood in the middle of a Pennsylvania avenue street car at Sixth street at about 7 o'clock this evening and fired two shots from a .38 calibre revolver at Louis Lumby, a half intoxicated negro. One of the bullets struck the negro in the head back of the right ear, and he lies in a semi-conscious condition at a late hour to-night at the Emergency Hospital.

The other bullet lodged in the right leg, just above the ankle, of Thomas McCreary, a horse trainer for August Belmont, who is here attending the Benning race meeting and who with his wife was alighting from the car when the shots were fired. Owing to the uncertain condition of Lumby Representative Heflin was held a prisoner at the Sixth precinct station on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but later was released on \$5,000 bonds furnished by George W. Driver, a retired saloon keeper.

The physicians at the hospital insisted upon viewing it as a "serious case," but admitted that they were not certain whether Lumby's intoxicated condition was responsible for the semi-unconsciousness or whether the shot had produced a serious effect. McCreary's wound was very slight. Up to the time of his release Mr. Heflin was surrounded in Capt. Byrne's room at the station house by twenty-five or more of his colleagues in the House, who were making all sorts of arrangements for his release.

Mr. Heflin is the author of a Jim Crow street car bill for the District of Columbia, which he introduced in the House at the last session of Congress. He said to-night that since introducing and urging the passage of that measure he had received a large number of threatening letters and had thought it proper to arm himself in expectation of an attack which might be made upon him by the persons, evidently negroes, who had threatened him. Accordingly, he says, he made application to the chief of police of Washington for permission to carry a revolver. This was granted through the local police court.

At the time of the shooting Mr. Heflin was on his way to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at Four-and-a-half and Centre streets, Northwest, to deliver a lecture on the subject of temperance. Five hundred men and women had gathered there. Mr. Heflin and Representative James Edwin Ellerbe of the Sixth South Carolina district were riding on the car together when the shooting occurred. Ellerbe was just alighting to go to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel when he hurried back to Heflin's aid.

A crowd of more than a thousand whites and blacks, including many of the racing contingent living at neighboring hotels, was on the scene in a moment, and while McCreary and Lumby were removed to the hospital Police Commissioner Scrivenor escorted Heflin and Ellerbe to a carriage and the trio drove to the station house, where Heflin was formally arraigned and then allowed to use the telephone to summon friends. Among the first to arrive was Henry Neal, Speaker Cannon's messenger, who bore word that the Speaker was deeply concerned and asking if Mr. Cannon could aid in the situation in any way.

According to Representative Ellerbe's story, as told to-night, he and Heflin boarded the trailer of a two car train on the Pennsylvania avenue line in front of the Raleigh Hotel, running east toward the Capitol. When Heflin and Ellerbe boarded the car their attention was immediately attracted to two negroes, one of them being Lumby, evidently intoxicated and talking and laughing boisterously, as they sat opposite McCreary and his wife, who were the only other passengers. Heflin and Ellerbe stood on the rear platform of the car and when Lumby pulled a flask of whiskey from his pocket and prepared to take a drink Heflin remonstrated.

"You had better not take that drink in this car," said Heflin, according to Ellerbe. "There's a lady present and it is not right."

"Tend to your business," the negro said by Mr. Ellerbe to have answered.

Lumby was again raising the bottle to his lips when Heflin, half starting forward, objected again.

"It's against the law for you to conduct yourself that way in a public conveyance," said Heflin. "Drop that bottle of whiskey, I say, you are doing wrong."

Mr. Ellerbe said that Lumby mumbled something unintelligible, and Heflin was about to say something further in objection when Lumby's companion reached forward and took the bottle away from him and stuck it in his own pocket. Just then the car reached the corner of Sixth street and Mr. Ellerbe prepared to alight. So did Mr. and Mrs. McCreary and the two negroes.

At this point the various versions differ. Mr. Ellerbe says that when he alighted he turned and said:

"Come on, Tom," addressing Mr. Heflin; "you had better get off here and walk over the rest of the way. I'll go with you."

Mr. Ellerbe says he expected further trouble from the intoxicated negroes and wanted to avoid it by having Mr. Heflin turn north and walk away. When Mr. Heflin declined, saying he would ride on, Mr. Ellerbe turned to walk away, when he heard a scuffle and wheeled just in time to see Mr. Heflin, standing inside the car near the front platform, fire two shots through the forward window in the general direction of and toward the ground where the negroes stood and whence Mr. and Mrs. McCreary were walking. Mr. Ellerbe says that at the same time he saw Lumby with his right hand in his hip pocket, as if in the act of drawing a revolver to attack Mr. Heflin.

Mr. Heflin in a statement says that when the car stopped the negroes stepped past him and insulted him. He says that Lumby used a vile term and started as if to draw a pistol. Mr. Heflin says he immediately drew his revolver and, grasping it by the barrel, converted it into a club and struck Lumby over the head.

Mr. Heflin says the negroes were pushed off the car, and when they reached the street Lumby again drew back to pull a

JOHNSON IS WILLING TO RUN

SAYS NO MAN SHOULD ACTIVELY SEEK THE NOMINATION.

But That If the Democratic Party Thinks
Him More Available or Better Fitted
for the Presidency Than Others He
Will Put No Opposition in the Way.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—Gov. John A. Johnson gave notice to-day of his willingness to "stand hitched" while Democrats boom him for the Presidential nomination.

The notice is given in a letter to Swan J. Turnblad, editor of a Swedish paper here. Mr. Turnblad, who is an influential Swedish American and a life long friend of the Governor, is one of the chief Johnson boomers. He wrote the Governor some days ago asking that his views be put in writing for a public reply. To-day he received the following reply:

"My DEAR MR. TURNBLAD: Your letter of the 23d of March, in which you state that you have been subjected to many inquiries as to my plans in connection with the Democratic nomination for President, I have for acknowledgment.

"In reply thereto let me say that I do not believe that any American citizen should be an active, open candidate for the nomination to the Presidency.

"Any American would appreciate the high honor which would come to him in being selected as standard bearer of his party.

"While I recognize that the press has much to say about me, in connection with this high office, I have hitherto avoided any public or private expression regarding my position.

"Matters have progressed so far, however, that it seems to me that I should at least say in answer to your interrogation that if the Democratic party of the nation believed me to be more available than any other man and felt that by my nomination I could contribute any service to the party and to the nation, I should be happy to be the recipient of the honor which it would thus confer.

"I am not unmindful, either, of the high honor which has been paid me by the people of Minnesota, and if the Democratic party of the State desires to put my name to the next national convention I am sure I would have no objection; but even if Minnesota were the only State to declare for me at that time, I should still feel that the distinction was one of the greatest which could come to me.

"I have done nothing and will do nothing in the way of organization to bring about this end, and shall not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination.

"If, however, those who have the welfare of the country and the Democratic party at heart should feel that I am necessary in this year of grace I certainly shall respond to any call which may be made upon me.

"In this connection I desire it understood that in no sense am I to be a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan or any other man; that the only consideration which would induce me to allow the use of my name would be the feeling that I might be necessary to the cause.

"If the Democratic party should see fit to nominate Mr. Bryan or any one else the action would meet with my approval, and the nominee certainly would have my unqualified support, as I should expect his support if conditions were reversed.

"I have written you fully, that you may thoroughly understand the situation. In order that there may be no doubt I would say in answer to your question that if the nomination came to me I certainly should not refuse it. Very truly yours,

"JOHN A. JOHNSON."

In the meantime the Johnson campaign for the Minnesota delegation to the Democratic national convention is going on and two friends of the Governor hope to get at least a share of the delegates. The Bryan leaders say that anything short of a full delegation would be a black eye for Johnson and that he would not dare to take a divided delegation to the national convention.

The Johnson men reply to this that Grover Cleveland did not have his State behind him in 1892 and that he was nominated despite the radicals. They make no secret of the fact that the same forces that brought about the nomination of Grover Cleveland are solidly arrayed in favor of Johnson's nomination, and say this influence will be as potent in 1908 as it was in 1892.

BANKER TAYLOR ARRESTED.

New England Trust Company Official Charged With Conspiracy.

PROVIDENCE, March 27.—Thomas D. Taylor, originator of the Taylor system of banking, was arrested in this city late this afternoon on a writ of trespass charging conspiracy and alleged damages of \$350,000.

Taylor was taken to the office of United States District Attorney Charles A. Wilson, who is his counsel. Late to-night Taylor had not been able to furnish bail, the amount required being the amount of the alleged damages.

The action was brought at the instigation of John P. Reagan, receiver of the New England Trust Company. Mr. Reagan said this evening that the bringing of the suit was in his own opinion and in the opinion of his counsel the only course left to him in view of what he had learned of the history of the New England Trust Company. The action was taken, he said, after he had spent much time following up the intricacies of the company's relations with other concerns.

REBUKE FOR BROOKLYN JURY.

Justice Burr Couldn't Understand Their Verdict in Garza Divorce Case.

The jury in the case of Antonio Garza, a tobacco merchant, the trial of whose suit against Florina M. Garza for an absolute divorce was brought to a close before Justice Burr in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Thursday, brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning in favor of the defendant. The result of the trial was a surprise to Justice Burr and he administered this rebuke to the jury:

"If the question of fact had been presented to me I should have had no hesitation in finding the defendant guilty. I cannot understand how an intelligent jury could have reached any other conclusion. The responsibility, however, for this verdict rests wholly with you jurors and I do not feel justified in asserting my individual opinion against yours."

It is alleged by the plaintiff that their separation his wife had lived at 1239 Gates avenue with Otto Meyer, the co-defendant. Both Mrs. Garza and Meyer emphatically denied that there was any impropriety in their relations.

TO COERCE VENEZUELA.

Plan to Give President Power to Bring Castro to Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Administration intends to take radical steps in an effort to bring President Castro to the terms demanded by this Government for the adjustment of its disputes with Venezuela over the asphalt and other claims which Castro has declined to submit to arbitration. Diplomatic efforts having, in the Administration's opinion, been exhausted, the first step in the programme arranged will be the introduction of a resolution in the Senate granting the President certain authority with which to compel Castro to agree to the American proposals.

While it is said that war is not contemplated the proposed resolution will be sufficiently broad to permit him to take almost any action he deems necessary. As a preliminary measure the President will send to the Senate a mass of correspondence dealing with the efforts to adjust the American claims against Venezuela. This has been called for by a Senate resolution presented by Senator Lodge, who was acting with the knowledge and consent of the President.

The measure to give the President authority to take action will then be proposed. It will provide that a special duty of 3 per cent shall be levied on goods shipped to Venezuela, that American collectors of customs may be directed not to receive goods from Venezuela and that the President may take such other measures as in his discretion he may deem requisite to bring Venezuela to terms. It is probable that the authority to take general measures will be qualified by the words "not amounting to war."

Much secrecy is being observed in regard to the Administration's plans, but it is evident that there is a firm intention to go to the utmost limit short of actual hostility to compel Castro to respect the wishes of this Government. It is realized by the Administration that its programme cannot be accomplished without the aid of widespread favorable public opinion, and the introduction of the proposed resolution will be made the occasion for putting the case before the country for its consideration and judgment.

TRYING NEW MORPHINE CURE.

Two Patients in Bellevue Undergoing a Seventy-two Hour Treatment.

Dr. C. C. Langsdorf went to Bellevue Hospital a few days ago and said he thought he had found a sure cure for the morphine habit. There were two patients in ward 33, where morphine patients are treated, who had been in the hospital some days and were about to leave, but as soon as they heard that a part of the new treatment was a little more morphine they decided to try it. They had had none of the drug since they came.

The two volunteers went under the treatment at noon yesterday. An hour after they took the first dose of one of the four mixtures prescribed by Dr. Langsdorf seven grains of morphine was given to each. If they have hopes that they will get any more in the seventy-two hours they will be undergoing the treatment they will find that they have made a mistake. The morphine seemed to affect them none.

The discoverer of the new treatment has a theory that the craving for morphine is due to depression, which is caused by the clogging of the secretory and excretory organs. His treatment aims to correct this condition and thus cure the patient of the craving.

MME. GOULD'S HOUSE FOR SALE.

Trying to Sell Her Paris Home for 6,000,000 Francs—City Will Pay 4,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, March 27.—The *Cri de Paris* says that Mme. Anna Gould is trying to sell her mansion here, for which she asks 6,000,000 francs.

Count Szecshenyi, who married Gladys Vanderbilt, has refused to buy it. The city is ready to pay 4,000,000 francs for the property.

TEXAS MAKES SEIZURES.

Water-Pipe Property Worth \$200,000 Is Taken Before U. S. Supreme Court Acts.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.—Texas is making good progress in the collection of the judgment of \$1,323,000 which it holds against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Since the order of the Appellate Court was made yesterday Sheriff George Matthews has levied on property worth more than \$200,000.

Included in this property is \$50,000 in securities on deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the American Surety Company of New York, which is one of the sureties on the appeal bond of the Waters-Pierce company.

Tank cars, wagons, horses, storage tanks and buildings in Austin and other parts of Texas are among the other property seized.

The Appellate Court got word this afternoon from Washington that the United States Supreme Court has granted writs of error, so the court ordered the Sheriff to cease making seizures.

WOMEN IMPAIR CIVIL SERVICE.

Sweeping Attack on Canadian System by Royal Commission.

TORONTO, March 27.—A sweeping condemnation of the whole civil-service of Canada as now operated is substantially the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of every Government department. The main features of the report is the charge of lack of intelligence and of conscience in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The commissioners found politics holding sway over both the inside and outside services.

They recommended that merit be substituted for party pull as a qualification and that there be a permanent commission to supervise the whole service. They find that there has been a lot of examination dodging. They say that the service in the last fifteen years has declined and they point out that a great number of women have found their way into the Department to the detriment of the public service, there being 700 women employed in Ottawa alone.

The commissioners recommended an equalization of salaries, and conclude by emphasizing the fact that "political pull" is eating the very heart out of the public service and that the only remedy lies in its entire eradication.

EXILE FOR ARMY OFFICER

ROOSEVELT SENDS COL. STEWART TO A POST IN THE DESERT.

"Good and Sufficient Reasons" The Only
Explanation Forthcoming—The Case of
Philip Nolan, "The Man Without a
Country," Again—To Force Retirement?

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The supposition of a Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," is recalled in the assignment of Col. William F. Stewart of the Coast Artillery Corps to the command of Fort Grant, Ariz., a former army post which has been abandoned for many years. Actual exile, such as might have been ordered by kingly decree a hundred years ago, is Col. Stewart's portion.

It is needless to tell anybody who knows anything about geography that the coast artillery has no connection with a desert and deserted army post hundreds of miles from the nearest blue water. But Col. Stewart is there, and the War Department records credit him with being in command.

There is something of a mystery behind this official marooning of an old soldier who has served forty-two years in the army. Investigation to-day developed, however, that he had been sent to Fort Grant, or what once was Fort Grant, by the personal direction of President Roosevelt on the recommendation of the War Department.

The records of the Department show that Col. Stewart was detached from command of Fort Baranca, Fla., on October 2, 1907, and orders given him, never officially promulgated, to assume command of the Arizona desert post.

An officer of the military establishment in a position to speak with authority said to-day that Col. Stewart's assignment was "for good and sufficient military reasons."

No further details of an authoritative character were given, but it was explained unofficially by officers who know something of the case that the Department had regarded Col. Stewart as a trouble maker and a disturbing element at posts where he had served. He had had many difficulties with officers in the service.

Meanwhile Col. Stewart is marooned at Fort Grant at a command consisting of a cook, a caretaker and perhaps a striker or two. He is likely to stay there until somebody in Congress demands the facts of his case.

A suggestion of the reason for the exile of Col. Stewart is found in the knowledge obtained to-day that he refused to take advantage of an opportunity to retire under the thirty years service law, but insisted on sticking to the army until he reached the statutory age of retirement. He will not reach the retirement age of 64 years until July 13, 1913, but the President has authority to place him on the retired list on his sixty-second birthday.

The President and the War Department are powerless under the law to compel him to retire or to be retired unless physical or mental disability can be proved. But Col. Stewart appears to be in the possession of a sound mind and body and willing to stick it out among the cacti, the jack rabbits and the tarantulas for several years to come. While it is not admitted in so many words, it is intimated that the action of the Department in placing Col. Stewart at Fort Grant was intended to coerce him into applying for retirement.

Col. Stewart entered the army just after the close of the civil war as a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He was brevetted a Captain on February 27, 1890, for gallantry against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, in July, 1877. He is a native of Rhode Island.

SCHOOLEY WILL A FORGERY.

Men Who Aligned His Efforts to Get Crawford Millions Confess Perjury.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 27.—A. N. Bahman of Swedeboro, N. J., and C. Fred Reidel of Landville, N. J., after a grilling that lasted thirteen hours confessed to the District Attorney this morning that their signatures to the Crawford will and codicil as submitted for probate by George Schooley of Philadelphia, were secured under a misunderstanding and that their subsequent testimony before a jury in court to back their signatures was the result of coercion.

They signed a long confession revealing how under pressure they were forced to perjure themselves in order to get for Schooley the many millions left by the real will to the widow of J. L. Crawford, the mine operator.

Schooley and his star witness, Orenutt of Noxon, Pa., are under indictment for forgery and perjury. Schooley, who was out under bail, was arrested and locked up to-day.

AGAINST MORE BRIDGE CHANGES.

Metz's Engineer Finds Fault With Plan for Connection With Subway Loop.

Chief Engineer Chandler Withington of the Finance Department submitted a report yesterday to Comptroller Metz on the request made recently by Bridge Commissioner Stevenson for authority to let a contract for the reconstruction of the Manhattan approach of the Brooklyn Bridge. The object is to provide means to run the bridge trains into the new subway loop.

Mr. Withington throws cold water on the scheme. He says that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not anxious for the connection because the steep grade will require that all trains using it must be all motor cars. The use of all motor cars on every train, Mr. Withington pointed out, would mean added weight for the bridge, which was already practically at the maximum of its carrying capacity. He added that he doubted if the connection asked for by Mr. Stevenson would help to lessen the congestion of the bridge.

The matter was reported to a special committee of the board to confer with the Public Service Commission and to report back to the board as to the advisability of carrying out the scheme.

Work has begun already on the bridge, having in view the connection with the subway loop.

FIRE SHOW IN THE SUBWAY.

Caused by a Steel Door Blowing Over on the Third Rail.

A large steel door in the east side of the subway wall a few feet north of the Ninety-sixth street station was blown out late last night and, landing on the third rail, caused a display of pyrotechnics and a short circuit that entertained a crowd on the platform and caused a half hour's block.

The door led to the pipe gallery in the subway wall. It is believed that it was forced out by an explosion of gas. The current had to be shut off until the obstruction could be removed. There were two trains northbound in the station at the time.

CALLS AMERICANS CANNIBALS.

Italian Deputy Excited Over Execution of a Murderer in Washington.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, March 27.—Under Secretary Pompili of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to an interrogation by Deputy Poggi concerning the execution of Joseph Paolucchi, who was hanged in Washington a few days ago for the murder of Elizabeth V. Dodge.

Signor Pompili stated that the Italian Embassy had attempted every means to save Paolucchi's life, but failed, as owing to the recent increase of criminality among Italian immigrants, American public opinion exacted exemplary punishment. He added that the embassy had to confine its efforts within the limits of treaties and international law.

Signor Poggi lamented that Paolucchi was executed when he was dying. He said that justice ought to be tempered with humanity.

Deputy Mareca exclaimed: "The Americans are cannibals."

\$800,000 FOR A HUSBAND.

Widow Forfeits Estate to Marry the Man of Her Choice.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., March 27.—R. H. Russell and wife of San Antonio arrived here to-day. They were married at San Antonio yesterday.

Mrs. Russell was the widow of the late Frank Grice, owner of the San Antonio Express and other property in Texas valued at \$800,000.

By her marriage Mrs. Russell loses this estate under the terms of Grice's will. Mr. Russell is the son of a banker of Waukegan, Wis. He has lived in San Antonio for years.

RANGE FINDERS FALL INTO BAY.

Military Devices Worth \$10,000 and Very Scarce Lost at Pensacola.

MOBILE, Ala., March 27.—Range finding instruments, searchlights and other apparatus in use by the Coast Artillery dropped into the bay this afternoon at Pensacola when a box containing all the equipment was being lifted from a barge to the wharf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The instruments are valued at \$10,000 and are of a sort that is very scarce in the Department. The instruments were sent here some weeks ago and later were ordered packed and shipped to San Francisco.

This afternoon while the box was being hoisted the derrick broke and it fell into thirty-five feet of water. The instruments have not been recovered and it is feared they may have been ruined by the salt water.

SAY U. S. WILL POLICE HAYTI.

Five American War Vessels at Port au Prince—Exiles on German Ship.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PORT AU PRINCE, March 27.—The German cruiser Bremen sailed for Kingston this morning, having on board seventy-five refugees from the French and German legations, who accepted exile in preference to trusting the Government's guarantee of safety if they remained here.

The American gunboat Eagle arrived this morning from Guantanamo. The Paducah has arrived from Gonaves. Altogether there are now five American warships here.

It is said the United States will police Hayti and will protect all foreigners.

LEFT \$12,000 IN COURT.

Lawyer Wellman Discovers His Error and Finds the Money.

A sealed box containing \$12,000 in currency was left in Port, Trial Term, of the Supreme Court yesterday and was not interfered with until its owner returned, forty minutes later, in an excited condition.

Lawyer Francis J. Wellman was the owner or custodian of the box, and at the 1 o'clock recess he forgot to take it with him when he went out for luncheon. The occupants of the court room all fled out without touching it, and when Wellman suddenly rushed in at about 1:40 the court officer in charge of the room wondered why he was so anxious to break into the empty court.

Wellman's explanation, made with relief when the box was once more in his pocket, astonished the court officer.

DIVORCES FOR ARMY WIVES.

Court Frees Wives of Major Conklin and Lieut. Pickel.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27.—Two army wives got divorces to-day.

In the case of Emma H. L. Conklin vs. Major John Conklin the petition was granted for intolerable severity. Mrs. Conklin testified that the Major was habitually intemperate and by reason of the drink habit publicly abused her on various occasions.

The case of Anna T. Pickel vs. Lieut. A. N. Pickel was heard in private. Lieut. Pickel was recently retired because of injuries received in line of duty. Mrs. Pickel gets \$2,000 alimony.

FLOTILLA OFF GUATEMALA.

Message From Minister Sends Teller of Boats on the Way to Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Sands, the American Minister to Guatemala, to-day sent a dispatch to the State Department saying that the torpedo flotilla passed Champerico, Guatemala, at 9 o'clock this morning. The flotilla left Panama on March 22 for Acapulco, where the vessels are expected to arrive about April 1.

After a stay of a few days they will proceed to Magdalena Bay, arriving about April 8, and will spend several weeks in target practice. The flotilla is composed of the Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Truxton and Lawrence, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Hutch I. Cone.

MANY MINERS TO STRIKE.

Orders Sent to 75,000 Union Men to Quit April 1.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Notices ordering the cessation of work April 1 by the 40,000 members of the United Mine Workers in Ohio mines were sent out from State headquarters here to-day. The present wage agreement will expire on that date.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—Thirty-five thousand members of the United Mine Workers employed in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas will strike on April 1, following a decision reached at a meeting of the division vice-presidents here.

A Bouquet for Mrs. Roosevelt.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 27.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and party, on their way to Vicksburg and New Orleans, arrived here at noon to-day and proceeded. The Board of Trade presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a large bouquet.

55 E. California and the Pacific Coast
Via West Shore R. R. 534 Van Ness Street
Feb. 25 to April 26. Telephone 3660 Madison—Adv.

SENATE PASSES ALDRICH BILL

FIVE REPUBLICANS VOTE NO AND THREE DEMOCRATS AYE.

It Was Announced That If Senators Bacon
and Daniel Had Been Present They
Would Have Voted For It—Important
Amendments Accepted and Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Aldrich financial bill to provide for an emergency issue of taxed currency notes in time of money stringency was passed by the Senate at 6:25 o'clock this evening by 42 yeas to 16 nays. In substance it authorizes national banks to issue such notes on depositing collateral of United States or State bonds or the bonds of certain described counties and municipalities, these notes to be subject to a progressive tax which will compel the banks to withdraw the notes from circulation when the emergency has passed.

Before the final vote Senator Teller, acting for Senator Bailey, who was absent, proposed the Democratic substitute for the bill and when this was voted down offered as an amendment the salient feature of the Bailey bill, which provided that the Government and not the banks should issue the emergency currency. Both bill and amendment were defeated by strict party votes. La Follette and all the Republican radicals voting with their political associates.

Then Mr. Teller said that he intended to vote for the Aldrich bill, and Mr. Johnston, the new Senator from Alabama, did likewise. Each said the bill was unsatisfactory, but was the best that could be obtained in the circumstances. On the final vote Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, one of the most radical Democrats in the Senate, who had proposed several far reaching amendments, joined Teller and Johnston. His position was that while the bill was unsatisfactory a measure to provide an emergency currency was necessary and he felt obliged to vote for it.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were Borah, Boone, Brown, Heyburn, La Follette, all of whom except Heyburn have shown radical opposition to it. The final vote in detail follows:

For the bill—Republicans: Aldrich, Ankeny, Beveridge, Brandagee, Burdett, Burnham, Burrows, Crane, Culiam, Carter, Dewar, Dick, Dillingham, Dixon, Dooliver, Du Pont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gambia, Guggenheimer, Hopkins, Keen, Knox, Lodge, Long, McCumber, Nelson, Perkins